NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

New York, Friday, February 17, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

General Sherman, the terror of rebels, still move steadily and majestically across the State of South Carolina. The advance of his left wing was on Monday last seventeen miles north of Branchand within fifty miles of Columbia, the capital of the State, while his right was immedistely in front of the city of Charleston, only two miles distent, and threatening it. On the next day-Tuesday last-it is indicated by the Rich nd papers that his cavalry had reached the Northeastern Railroad, and thus severed the last remaining link between Charleston and the rebel capital. of Florence, the important point of convergence railroads communicating between South Ca rolins, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, and sear which town were recently confined a large number captured Union soldiers. The robel papers admit tha there is nothing to stop Sherman's army, and expect hat the national flag will soon be floating over Charles ton, Augusta, Columbia and Raleigh.

We have received Fort Fisher despatches giving aditional details of the movement towards Wilmington N. C., on last Saturday, by the national forces, announce in yesterday's Herald. The troops engaged were exclusively those of Gan. Terry's command - but the operation directed in person by his superior officer, General Schofield. They were most successful, and what at first appeared to be only a reconnoissance in force erminated in a permanent advance, the Union es being moved forward two miles, after considerable severe skirmishing. The new ground was held, and works were immediately thrown up on it almost as strong as those in front to which the rebels fell back. The Union casualties during the day were only about ter killed and fifty wounded.

Our Consul at London has informed the government of the sailing from Kingstown, Ireland, of the steamer Ajax, which, it is not doubted, is intended for a rebel pirate. Her armament had gone or would go out in a sailing vessel Notwithstanding the fact that she is small, it is be lieved that she will be able to do much damage to American shipping if she gets started in her meditated carrier. It was thought she would go to Nassau before taking on board her guns.

English-rebel blockade runners has been a fearful blow to the little town of Nassau, in New Providence Island, Bahamas. Our corres pendent informs us that complete stagnation in trade has suddenly succeeded to the great commercial activity which so lately prevailed there. In its harbor on the d inst. there were lying idle over thirty steamers and about a hundred sailing vessels recently engaged in the contraband trade with our Southern rebels, and warehouses are filled with goods for which now no market. The rebel pirate now called the Chameleon. Nassau in the beginning of this month, and the atten on of the Governor had been called to her by the Unite States Consul. The United States gunboat Hondura arrived there on the 31st ult. and her commander asked sion to anchor in the harbor, but was refused.

On Tuesday, in the court at Montreal, the rebe nuster rolls brought from Richmond by the meser Cameron were presented by the counsel of the Ibans raiders. These purported to be certified by Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War, and Benjamin, reb return of State, and contained the names, as regularly ed officers in the rebel army, of the de fendants. A document over the signature of "C. C. Clay, Jr. Com. C. S. A.," was also presented. It contains the this city have arrived in Montreal for the purpose of taking charge of the prisoners in case they are surren-

Our files of late rebel papers present some very curious and interesting disclosures regarding financial and military matters in Jeff. Davis' dominions. Their new currency is now considered of less value than the old: there is no money, even of this worthless char seter, in the Treasury to settle the immense outstandin accounts, and taxation is declared to be as heavy as the people can stand. The proposal to conscript the negroes by wholesale having received an adverse decision in the rebel Congress, the scheme of calling on them to volunteer is now being warmly discussed. We have also accounts of rebel military movements i North Carolina, and preparations made to oppose the march northward of General Sherman.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Europa, from Queenstown on the 5th inst, arrived at Halifax yesterday, with European intelligence one day later.

try, supposed to indicate no early termination of our war, had caused an improvement in cotton and rather unfavorably affected United States securities. The rebel losn was unchanged.

Rumble, charged in the Court of Queen's Bench with a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, by aiding in the equipment and arming of the English-robel steamer Rappahannock, has been acquitted.
In the great Paris trotting match the American horse

Shepherd had beaten the French horse Express by one

Consols closed in London on the 4th inst. at eighty nine and three-eighths to eighty-nine and a half fo money. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant,

The despatch from Portland in yesterday's paper, stat ing that the "steamship Bremen, for New York, put into Cowes on the 30th ult., the master being dead," is erron sous. The fact is that the Bremes sailing ship Business which sailed hence for Anjers in November last, is th Vessel that put into Cowes with the master dead.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, bills authorizing a settle of the claims of the Colonization Society, and extending the boundaries of the port of entry of Philadelphia were passed. A bill defining the rank of chiefs of staffs the army was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The bill to break down the Camdon ar

Committee. The bill to break down the Camdes and amboy Railroad monopely and the Neval Appropriation half occupied the remainder of the section. The first manned was inid aside till Saturday, and the consideration of the latter will be resumed to day.

The House of Representatives passed by a large majority the Senate bill catabinhing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and China, touching at Japan and the Sandwich Islands. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the bill Amendatory of the Internal Bevenue act was resumed, and a number of amendments adopted. The proposed increase of tax on the bills of State banks was rejected. The amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, assessing a duty of the Property of the Committee of Ways and Means, assessing a duty of the per cent on all excess of incomes over \$600, and a duty we per cent on all excess of incomes over \$600, and a duty m per cent on the excess over \$3,000, was amended as to also collect the duty on incomes derived from sak and other dividends, and to collect ten per cent

all sales of merchandise one-half per cont was

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were reporter favorably for a railroad in Christopher and other street in this city; for the construction of a railroad (suppose to be in Broadway) in certain streets and avenues in New in this State, except in New York and Brooklyn, to crease the rate of fare fifty per cent. A rese instructing Representatives from this State in Con gress to oppose the passage of the Niagara Ship Canal bill. A bounty bill, supplemental to the bill adopted on the 10th inst., was passed. The original bill contains a clause submitting to the people the question of a State debt to pay bounties, while this one provides for a State tax to the same amount, in case the people hould reject the first law. The bill providing for taxin bank stock to the individual holder, instead of on the capital of the bank, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly a memorial, transmitted through the New York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the transfer of the Battery extension to the charge of the Pilot Com oners was received. Bills were introduced for a rail o regulate the storage of inflammable materials in Brook-yn. A bill was passed legalizing the acts of towns and ties. The report of the Quarantine Commissi

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Later and very interesting Mexican news is contained in our Havana and city of Mexico despatches, brought by the steamship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 11th inst. Our correspondents confirm our previously published reports that ex-Senator Grin's States have entirely fittled, Maximilian, who was at first somewhat inclined to promote them, finally, on under-standing the whole scope of the project, refusing to permit their prosecution. Mr. Gwin designed to settle thes rich regions with refugee rebels from our Southern States ferring as colonists Austrians and Belgians, large num bers of whom are now on their way to the land of the Montezumas. The disagreement in this matter between the two proving irreconcilable, Mr. Gwin left Mexico for Havana, as has already been stated in the Herald. The war between the republicans and the imperialists still continues in the Southern States, with apparently no decided success either way, and affairs consequently remain in the usual terrorized and disorcondition. There is no news of importance from Havana by the Eagle.

Our correspondence from Belize, Honduras, informs us of the wrecking and total loss, on the 1st ult., on a reef off that coast, of the American brig Lizzie, Captain Barnard, from Belize for this port. The English brig John Parkinson was also wrecked on the same roof on the 23d

on board of both veesels were saved.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen the Mayor in reference to the proposed new Capitol, and suggesting that the Legislative committee be invited to ne the different parks and public places in the city with the view of fixing upon a site for the new building A series of resolutions, in accordance with the Mayor's suggestions, were presented and laid over. A resolution was offered directing the Street Commissioner to light the Park with kerosene oil, in order to test the difference in expense and lighting power between oil and gas, the cost of the experiment not to exceed twenty-five hnn-

The Board of Councilmen did not meet yesterday, quorum not being present at the call of the roll. They will hold a meeting, however, on Monday next.

The application of the Prussian Consul General for the extradition of Ferdinand August Voightman, alias Hille, charged with forgeries to a large amount on the Berin and Hamburg Railroad Company, was again before United States Commissioner White yesterday. Evidence was produced by the defence to show that the prosecution had caught the wrong man, and that it was not the prisoner, but his brother, who had been in the employ of

our city governmental affairs met yesterday, pursuant k ment; but in consequence of the absence of one counsel no business was transacted, and an ad-ent until half-past ten o'elock this morning took

was resumed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas A number of witnesses were examined, and the testi ony was exceedingly interesting, especially to the dif forent members of the theatrical profession who were in attendance. The defence will close to-day with the tion of Professor Lieber as to the genuineness of the Count's title, and then the case will be given to the

jury. Surrogate Tucker yesterday decided, in the matter of of the assets of an estate (there being a missor child, having no guardian), is not entitled, under the statute, of administration as a kinsman. He is stranger, and can only receive letters after eiting the

The trial of Bernard Friery, charged with the murder of Harry Lazarus, is progressing rapidly. A number of witnesses were examined yesterday, and the prosecution closed its case. The defence will open this morning. The evidence was very interesting.

The layal Georgians of the city of New York and other parts of the Nosth held a meeting has evening, at the Cooper Institute, to express their sympathy with the loyal people of their native State, now struggling against the Richmond despotism, and to adopt an address and ond despotism, and to adopt an address and resolutions of condolence with them, as well as to speak words of encouragement, inviting them to lay down their arms and submit to the national authority. The attendance was not very large.

The schooner Lottie, with a cargo of the cotton captured at Savannah by General Sherman, reached this port yes-terday. She is the first of the fleet to arrive.

Two men were hat night arrested and locked up to answer the complaint of attempting to pass at a saloos in Fourteenth street a fifty dollar Treasury note altered from a two. The alteration had been well executed, and the bill would easily deceive a careless observer.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Kings county Supervisors last evening to commence to-day paying the following bounties and rates of hand money:—To volunteers for three years, six hundred dollars be hundred dollars hand money; for two years, four hundred dollars bounty and seventy-five dellars hand money; for one year, three hundred dollars bounty and fifty dollars

hand money.

The coroner's jury, in the case of the disas leum configration in Philadelphia on the 8th instant, say in their verdict that they believe the fire to have been the work of some unknown incendiary, and recommend that the city authorities offer a large reward for

bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase, on behalf of the State, of the grounds is which repose the remains of Stephen A. Douglas.

A train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, Canada, was

One branch of the Legislature of Illinois has passed

thrown off the track near the town of Guelph, on the 18th instant, and one ear, containing between thirty and forty passengers, tembled down an embankment twenty feet high. Bix persons, among whom was the Hon. M. H. Feley, were seriously injured. General McClernand, of Illinois, who, for swenty-five

years past, has been conspicuous in the State Legisl Congress and in national and State conventions defender of slavery against all unconstitutional inter-ference on the part of Congress, the States or of politics parties, has published a letter congratulating the Asset bly of Illinois for its action in ratifying the amend to the constitution proposed by Congress, prohibiting slavery in all the States and Perritories of the United

The proposition to strike out the word "white" in the qualifications requisite to become members of the Missouri Legislature has been defeated in the Constitutions on of that State by a vote of twenty year t twenty-eight mays. A proposition to permit colored per sons to vote and hold office was also lost by twolve year to thirty-two mays.

were higher. Gold was weak and excited, and closed at

many commodities, and caused some decime in prices. Foreign goods were very quiet, with generally a wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Domestic produce was irregular. Cotton was lower. Crude Petro leum was lower, but refined was firmer. On 'Change the

to was cotablished. Wheat raied quiet but very firm Units and corn were dull, and scarcely so firm. The perk market was loss active and lower. Beef was dull and heavy, while lard was mo avy, while lard was moderately active at provious Whiskey was sleady. Freights were quiet, but

General Sherman's Progress-South Caro-

According to the information we derive from the Kichmond journals of General Sherman's progress in South Carolina, his advance into the "bowels of the land" of chivalry is a repetition of his triumphal march through Georgia. Swamps, declared to be impassable except to the reptiles which inhabit them, rivers, supposed to be unfordable, and batteries on their banks believed to be unapproachable by "the Yankees," are but trifling obstructions to Sherman's veterans. Covering a swarth some forty or fifty miles in extent, their greatest difficulty appears to be to find the enemy. The Richn journals assure their uneasy readers that Wheeler is punishing the invader; that Wade Hampton has gone to the rescue; that Beauregard is biding his time, having around him the "ubiquitous army of General Hood;" that Hardee is also on hand with a strong force, and that a general engagement may at any moment be expected; but still the progress of Sherman, right and left, is onward, and a line of skirmishers clears the track.

Thus, from the reluctant admissions of the nemy, Columbia is cut off from Augusta, while Charleston is out off from Columbia, and also from the roads which lead to Wilmington and Richmond. In other words, Charleston is completely isolated, in a military sense, not only from Georgia, on the one side, and North Carolina on the other, but from the western grain producing section of South Carolina itself, by Sherman's cavalry, which has tapped the Wilmington Railway junction at Florence, and by his infantry, in occupation of the roads around Branchville. At the same time General Gillmore, with the army lately under General Foster, has approached near enough to Charleston to render the capture or evacuation of the city inevitable, unless speedily strengthened by Beauregard; while the difficulty to Toutant, in falling back to Charleston, is precisely the difficulty of Pemberton at Vicksburg, and of Hardee at Savannah-the scarcity of provisions and his isolation from any source of

Even where he is, as we understand the rebel despatches touching upon his movements, Beauregard is detached from his sources of supply, excepting rice and sweet potatoes. South Carolina is divided into two broadly defined geographical sections. The first is the diluvial section, extending back a hundred miles, more or less, from the seaboard-a region which is almost an unbroken dead level of swamps and sandy pine barrens. The products of this section are mainly rice, Indian corn, sea island cotton and sweet potatoes. The other section is an upland, primitive formation, flanked by a range of immense hills of sand and pebbles, which at one time marked the shore line of the Atlantic Ocean. This upper bread and meat producing section is under the control of Sherman's army, and the corresponding country behind it, in Georgia on the one side and North Carolina on the other.

It follows, therefore, that while Sherms holds a region which may feed his army, Beauregard and Charleston are reduced to the swamps and pine barrens of the seaboard section for their supplies. Doubtless those lowlands were made to produce last year immense quantities of rice, Indian corn and sweet potatoes; but between our forces at Beaufort, and the rebel army and citizens of Charleston, and Lee's army at Richmond, it is probable that this section of South Carolina has but little left of sweet potatoes, rice or Indian corn. It must be so, when General Lee appeals to Georgia as his last resource for provisions. To the travelway through to Savannah, by the lowland railroad route, appears a barren, hideous, starving and almost uninhabited wilderness of swamps

and pine woods. In cutting off the richer grain and meat regions on the west and the south, General Sherman, in the first place, secures the city of Charleston and the rebel forces intrenching, unless they shall contrive to work their way out of the toils that are closing around them: and secondly, in conjunction with General Terry in North Carolina, he reduces General Lee to the alternative of the evacuation of Richmond or the perils of starvation. The fall of Richmond will not be long behind the fall of Charleston.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO-FAILURE OF DR. Gwin's Projects.-The news from Mexico, contained in the letters of our correspondents, and published this morning, is of a highly interesting character. According to these advices, the great scheme of Dr. Gwin for colonizing Sonora with exhausted rebels has fallen through. The Emperor Maximilian would have nothing to do with the forlorn and adventurous Gwin. Notwithstanding the patronage and friendship of M. Montholon, backed by the efforts of all the secessionists at the Mexican capital, the Emperor was firm and resolute in rejecting all the offers and propositions of "the Senator from California." Maximilian has thus shown some wisdom. The troubles he now has to contend with from the insurrectionary movements of dissatisfied Mexicans would be as nothing compared to what he would have to suffer at the hands of the fire-eaters of the South if they once got a footing in his dominions. Besides any encouragement of secession fillbusters in his empire-men known to be deadly hostile to the government of the United States-would naturally have been regarded here as an unfriendly act on the part of Maximilian's government. The true solution of the matter seems to us to lie in the fact that the Emperor is desirous of consolidating the strength of his rule by cultivating friendly relations with our government, as he well knows that without the consent of this republic his throne and sceptre

would not be of much value. Dr. Gwin's mission is thus ended for the time being, and he has started for Europe a sadder if not a wiser man. That he still has some faint hopes of ultimate success, however, appears from the fact that he is now resolved to appeal to the Emperor of the French. But we opine that he will not have much more success at the Tufferies than he had at the Imperial Palace of Mexico. Louis Napoleon will not venture to embroil himself in a war with this country. It would be fatal to his prospects and the future hopes of his dynasty. He had rather throw Gwin overboard, together with the expiring Southern confederacy which he represents. | readers.

The operations of the ex-Senator, as recorded in our correspondence—especially his views on the state of this nation—are more than ordiare more than ordinarily interesting, and, whatever becomes of his trip to Europe, our readers will be well re paid by a perusal of his thoughts on our own civil war, in which he has borne his part and made the great mistake of his life.

The St. Albans Raiders Before the

Canada Courts. After some delay the rebel sympathizers a Montreal have been gladdened by the sight of a messenger from Jeff. Davis, who appears as a witness for the defence in the case of the St. Albans raiders. This witness is named Cameron, and brings with him a copy of the roster of the rebel army. He also produces copies of a letter of instructions addressed to one of the raiders by Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, certified by Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, and stamped with the rebel seal. These portentious documents, so long and anxiously expected, are introduced to prove that the St. Albans raiders belonged to the rebel army. The Montreal court has been adjourned from day to day in order to receive them. Several rebel messengers have been captured in the attempt to bring them through our lines. The fuss over their safe reception is something wonderful. And yet what bearing have they upon the case? What, in the name of law, have the Canada courts to do with them?

Admit that the documents brought from Rich mond prove that the St. Albans raiders belonged to the rebel army, what influence can this fact have upon the decision of the Canadian judges? These judges are simply asked to surrender the raiders under the provisions o the treaty between these United States and Canada. If the raiders were rebe soldiers, we want them; if they were not rebel soldiers, we want them. In either case, too, the Canadian authorities are bound to give them up. Whether they were rebel soldiers or not, they have violated the neutrality laws. Whether they were rebel soldiers or not, they must be regarded as outlaws under the terms of the Queen's proclamation forbidding the organization of hostile expeditions by Unionists or rebels upon British soil. The Canada courts have simply the right to inquire whether or not the St. Albans raiders did organize such an expedition in defiance of the Queen's order. Further than that the courts have no right to proceed in an examination. It makes no difference whether the raiders were rebel soldiers or rebel guerillas, black or white, rich or poor, foreigners or natives, Protestants or Roman Catholics, in debt or out of debt, well dressed or shabby, handsome or ugly, bearded or shaved, blue-eyed or black-eyed, intelligent or stupid. All these particulars might be interesting; but they are not within the scope of the judicial examination of the case. The raiders have violated the Queen's laws and our laws. We demand them under the extradition treaty, because they have been guilty of a crime. All that the Canadian judges have to ascertain is whether there is reasonable proof of their guilt. Why, then, do these judges dally with the case? Why do they make themselves defendants of the raiders? Certainly Englishmen ought to be the last to defend those who have defied English laws. Why do the Canadian authorities assume so obnoxious a position?

Take the evidence from Richmond at its bes and it amounts to nothing; but the hesitation of the Canadian courts amounts to a great deal. Were the raiders Union men, and did the rebels request their punish ment, who can doubt that speedy instice would be meted out by those very persons who are now so dilatory in the administration of their own laws? From top to bottom Canada sympathizes with the rebels. Other justices besides Coursol will have to be removed before her authorities will observe the neutrality they profess. Since the inning of the war England has sided with the traitors. Her neutrality laws have been transparent shams. In England the authorities have made furious efforts to seize rebel vessels ust after the rebel vessels have sailed away to rob and burn our merchantmen. In the colonial ports of England the neutrality laws are so interpreted as to mean coal, arms and provisions for rebel pirates, and nothing for United States frigates. In Canada the same laws are carried out in the same spirit. These St. Albans raiders, or, more properly, these St. Albans robbers, murderers and incendiaries, should have been surrendered to this government long ago. By this time they should have been hung as sples, if they belonged to the rebel army, or hung as guerillas, if they acted independently of the rebel authorities. But, as the Canadian courts are conducted, it is very doubtful when we shall get hold of these men, or whether we shall ever get hold of them at all. Astute counsel for the defence may state to the court that Seddon's evidence, or Jeff. Davis' evidence, or Benjamin's evidence, or General Lee's evidence is necessary, and then the court will adjourn until these witnesses can be induced to appear or the war is over. Nothing would surprise us after the reception of this testimony from Richmond. If the judges are so obtuse or so prejudiced as not to understand the plain law of the matter, they will certainly be completely at the mercy of the counsel for the raiders throughout the whole affair.

CURIOUS PHASES OF CITY LIFE.-Two interesting trials are now in progress in our courts. The trial of Bernard Friery for the murder of Harry Lazarus, in the Court of Genesal Sessions, attracts great crowds of sporting men, professors of the manly art of self-defence, men about town, innkeepers and that class of peo-ple. The Joannes' libel suit against Horace Greeley, in the Court of Common Pleas, draws equal crowds of theatrical and musical critics editors, actors, managers, agents and dramatic people generally. A short time ago, in the case of Opdyke versus Weed, we had similar crowds of politicians from all parts of the city and the State. It is a peculiarity of this great metropolis that each class of inhabitants attends to what ever happens to interest it, irrespective of the interest of any other class. A murder case might seem more attractive than a libel suit; but here in New York the one is as interesting as the other, and we have to give equally full reports of both in order to satisfy our varied classes of readers. A paper which is read by everybody must publish the news which pleases everybody. Of itself a life is more interesting than a libel; but while many will read with the closest attention the details of the killing of poor Lazarus, others will peruse with intense musement the details of the careers and practices of the parties in the so-called libel. recommend our reports to the perusal of our

COLONEL PROOF WYHDRAM Some months ago, while the above named officer was in ac-tive service in the national army, and in good repute for gallantry and the afficient dis of his duly as a colonel of cavalry, we published a letter relating to him which purporied to be, and which we supposed was, written by Sir | Percy Wandham, M. P. The letter contained some statements decidedly derogatory to the character of Colonel Wyndham, and had they been true the publication of the letter tended to benefit the national service. We supposed them to be true at the time the letter was written; but we are now convinced that they were false, and the malicious inventions of some enemy to Colonel Wyndham. We have seen a letter from Sir Percy Wyndham, M. P., denying that he ever wrote the letter in question, and the same denial has been made in the London papers. We make this statement as a simple act of justice to Colonel Wyndham.

OIL FOR THE ELBOWS OF THE MINCIO.—The editor of the Times yesterday, in an editorial article on petroleum, said, "In the United States the oil is probably vegetable; in Canada of animal origin."

THE MASOUERADE LAST NIGHT.

LIEDERKRANZ AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Grand Display of Fun, Music, Beauty and Fashion.

PROCESSION OF PRINCE CARNIVAL.

SCHNAUTZ QUADRILL &c.,

Arion, the eldest child of Liederkranz, gave a gran fancy display at the Academy of Music on Thursday of last week. The entire beau monde of the metropolis was there. Merchants, bankers, brokers, lawyers, doctors, and some say even divines, circulated through the spa-cious building with faces masked and costumed in all the styles worn by human beings since the creation of asyles worn by human beings since the creation of the world. The most fashionable ladies of our city graced the occasion with their presence, and the affair was unanimously pronounced to be superb in point of dress, decorations, dancing, music, fun, humbus, gympastic feats, and, in short, in everything that could con tribute to render a pleasure-loving assembly delighted and happy. It was the origination of German intellect, and that German love of frolic and devilment which the light-hearted sons of Teutonia always carry with them n their wanderings through "this vale of tears," and entirely destroy.

Last night the Academy of Music was again the scene

of a grand bal masque, very similar in its character and fully equal in every respect to that of the Arion Society. The German Liederkranz, another musical associ more ancient than the Arions, claim the honor of getting it up and directing it to a successful consummation.

WHO OR WHAT IS LIEDERKRANZ? Liederkranz is the parent of Arion. The latter (not he of the dolphin's back, but his modern namesake) was orn in 1854. Liederkranz came into being in this city as far back as 1847, and consequently can claim the very respectable age of eighteen years, as well as the great rhonor of sending into the world the gay and feative Arion, a splendid "chip of the old block," or, more properly speaking, a huge limb of the parental trunk. Unlike Arion, Liederkranz is not named after some fabled genius said to have flourished in a remote age of antiquity, and famed in song and story. Liederkranz cometh not of Grecian origin, nor of Roman extraction. He stands on his own pins, and is altogether of German derivation. In Faderiand it is the popular name of singing clubs, and, translated, literally means simply "a weach of songs"—a very appropriate name for a society whose aim is the cultivation of vocal music and the promotion of social enjoyment.

"Tall trees from little acorns grow." city as far back as 1847, and consequently

"Tall trees from little scorns grow." "Tall trees from little acorns grow."

It started with an organization of fifteen or twenty gentlemen, and has kept on increasing in numbers until now it has a roll of members more than eight hundred strong, among whom are many of the most respectable German residents of the city. In 1860 it was chartered by the Legislature, and two or three years ago the society was able to build a fine club house at Nos. 31 and 33 Fourth street.

street.

The present board of officers are Charles Lellmann,
President; Max Goop and L. Kammerer, Vice Presidents;
Goope Nembach and W. Rasmus, Secretaries; L. A.
Grasse, Treasurer; Director, A. Paur.

Our reporter arrived at the Academy about a quarter before nine o'clock, and early as the hour was the building, excepting the stage, was pretty well crowded. The parquet seats and all the chairs in the first, second and third iters were occupied by a most fashionable and elegantly dressed collection of spectators, principally ladies. The lobbies were almost impassable with people, and it was with the nimost difficulty one could advance or retreat without damaging the costly dresses of the ladies. Elbowing his way through the throng, our special succeeded in gaining the room of the managing committee by a subterrances passage, and, after laying aside his great coat, hat, &c., in a place of asfety, advanced boldy on the stage on a grand reconnoissance. Standing close up to the rear wall, and looking towards the grand entrance, the spectacle in front and on either side was truly brilliant. The vast building presented one grand scene of light, beauty and magnificence.

presented one grand scene of light, beauty and magnificance.

THE DECORATIONS

were arranged by Mr. M. K. Maximilian, the same artist who furnished the ornamentation for the Japanese, Prince of Wales and Arion balls. His arrangements has tnight do him great credit. The interior was given the appearance of a grand carnival scene. The second and third tiers were festooned with entirely new drageries in carnival colors, surrounding a number of amusing oil pantings, representing a variety of subjects, well calculated to excite the merriment of the spectator. In one place the spectator beheld a painting of "Punch and Judy" teaching two cockroaches to dance. In another appeared the bust of a well known actress, with little imps playing sad irolics with her cranium. In another an astronomer was seen taking observations through a glass, before which stands a clown intercepting the view.

A DIVING BELL.

the view.

A DIVING BELL.

From the dome was suspended a fancy diving bell, made of muslin and French delaine, of red, white and blue colors, and studded with gold stars. The summit of the diving bell was clutched in the talous of an American eagle, and the sides were ornamented with the heads of wild and tame beasts, such as tigers, bears, lions and cows, together with a few busts evidently intended to represent those portions of the anatomy of giants.

represent those portions of the anatomy of giants.

THE STAGE.

The stage was so arranged as to present the view of a magnificant tent, with a beautiful garden scene on the rear wall, in front of which was the name "Liederkranz," in letters of fire, and the representation of a harp, formed of hundreds of gas lights ingeniously arranged. Besides the flood of light thus concentrated on the stage six large chandeliers, festooned with baskets of artificial flowers, illuminated the vast tent, and added to the brilliancy of the grand scene.

At one side of the tent was to be seen a large painting, ten feet square, of the queen of the Carnival, and at the other side a painting of equal proportions representing the grand fancy dress ball of the Opera in Paris. Just in front of the stage hung down the figure of old St. Nicholas sitting on a mass of drayery made up of the national colors. Beneath this figure, and fastened to each side of the proscenium boxes, was the following order of dancing, painted on large sheets of canvass about eight feet high and three feet wide.

	eight feet high and three feet wide;—	
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	lka RedowaStra	
9-Qu	adrilleStra	ane
10-80	hottische	ten
11.60	lopBernsp	eir
	uciers	
10 10	AtzGun	幡
13-W	MtZ	
14-Po	fka	IZ4
16-Qt	adrille Bernst	eiz
16_Po	Ika Redowa	be
17 W	lis	ter
-	pciersBernst	-11
18-1A	DCJers	
19 Ga	lopFa	148
20-Sc	hotuscheHer	10

THE MUSICIANS
were under the direction of Messra. Bernstein and Dietz, and occupied portions of the third tier at each side near the stage. Anticipating, we will say that the music was admirable, though from its high location the effect was necessarily not so perfect as it would have been under other circumstances. The committee were obliged to thus elevate the musicians, on account of the want of room elevations.

ON WITH THE DANCE.

ON WITH THE DANCE.

The saliatory part of the performance did not commence till long after nine o'clock, when the orchestras struck up a grand march, to the music of which the masqueraders promenaded around the stage. The scene about this time was highly exciting. The foor was covered with a vast assemblage of the most richly of

agl, to whom his 'How doe you doe
ref The mischievons thousand warrant a rushing about every where
and cutting up all sorts or

The order of dancing was followed out strictly, polices, quadrilles, waltzes, &c., succeeding each other in a second what slow fashion. The quadrilles and

Like dreams we go gliding around,

THE STRANGE PEATURES
the night were many, too numerous in fact to
scription. But we may glance at a few of to
ominent novelties that were introduced. Fit
me the grand

ch made its app:arance about eleven o'clock, emer from behind the tent at the back of the stage, an ting two or three circuits of the floor in the following

Roman nose.

2. Fifteen pantaloons, in white and spangled dr.

3. The Saucepan Brigade, composed of fifteen in Amazons, with pote, kettles and pans on their heaptogens, knives, forks, &c., in their hands.

4. A hege fork, pleroing a mammoth Bologna services.

5. Prince Carnival in his grand chariot.
6. Newspaperdom, represented by the Herald, Trib Timer, World, Staats Zeitung, Sun and other journ The Herald was personified by a man covered; copies of the paper, as usual, containing the very is news. The Tribune carried a brass cannon with the scription "On to Richmond," and a little smart dar. The Times was the hour glass. The Sun by a represente of 60 Sol, when he don't dazzle you to look him the face. The World had nothing in particular to denate it, except a ball of small dimensions, which was the standard with as much difficulty through the prosion as its original does with the people.

The Zeitung was shown in the character of a west wane.

7.—Masqueraders generally.
The next novelty was a stork and frog on stilts. The rext novelty was a stork and frog on stilts. The rext novelty was a stork and chased the frog still y about the floor.
The Schnautz quadrille, or card quadrille, was another feature worthy of mention. Sixteen men, dressed a cards, danced a regular quadrille, and occasioned mademer timent.

merriment.

Early in the morning a series of acrobatic feats were performed, but the hour at which we write is so close on to the time for going to press that we are obliged to conclude our report rather abruptly.

The floor committee consisted of the following gensionen:—Messrs. L. Gelifuss, Otto Zarkersboz, George Nembach, G. Scholler, H. Rosee, C. Hozelt, C. E. Dogg, Taege, Schmidt, Berchman, Guluffer, Ernst, Franke, H. Gebhard, T. Burger, Richser, Steins.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

MONTRHAL, Feb. 15, 1868. ere yesterday and was examined before the Co. rt.

The counsel for the prisoners produced the mi olls of the rebels, among which the names of the prisoners appear. He also produced two copies of a let ter of instructions to Captain Young, dated June, 1861, signed "Seddons," all of which are certified to by Mr. Senjamin, under the rebel seal.

The witness stated that he received this paper from the rebel Secretary of State on the 4th inst., who affixed his signature to it in his presence. The witness also stated that President Davis expressed surprise at the result of the Burley case.

isoners resided at the Canada Falls in the winter of 863 and 1864.

classification of the prisoners, when the case on the part of the defence will be definitely closed. The prosecution say they have only two or three ritnesses to examine, which they will do to-morrow

MONTREAL, Feb. 16, 1866. Two marshals from New York have arrived to take the risoners in case they are surrendered.

LIEUTENANT TOUNG'S COMMISSION The following is the document in which Lieutenand Young professes to have received his instructions for the

Young professes to have received his instructions for the raid upon St. Albans:—

MEM. FOR LIBUTEMANT ENNERT R. YOUNG, C. S. A. Your report of your doings under your instructions the 16th of June last, from the Secretary of War, covering the list of the twenty Confederate soldiers who are excaped prisoners, collected and enrolled by you under the instructions, is received. Your suggestion for a raid upon the most accessible towns in Vermont, commencing with St. Albans, is approved, and you are authorized and required to act in conformity with that suggestion.

C. C. CLAY, Jr., Com. C. S. A. Oct. 6, 1866.

Oct. 6. 1864.

the 14th, upon this document:the 14th, upon this document:—

The court at Mentreal was yesterday occupied in hearing witnesses for the defence in the case of the St. Albans raiders. A remarkable document, purporting to be a sort of "commission" from C. C. Clay to Bennets Young, authorizing him to make the raid upon St. Albans, will be found in our special despatch. Those who believe that this peculiar "commission" is genuine, and not a desperate resort thought of after the failure to get a passage through to Richmond, will probably see in it am litustration of the kind of innocent refugee Mr. Clay has been in our country.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13, 1865. The steamer Constitution sailed for Panama to-day, with six hundred passengers for New York, and \$1,336,000 in gold, of which \$794,000 is for New York. The opposition steamer, Moses Taylor, also took about

Two steamers have arrived from Oregon and Victoria within a few days, but bring very little treasure, the severity of the winter having checked mining operations.

The San Francisco branch mint is closed for the adjustment of accounts, owing to the death of the melter and refiner, Mr. Denio, and a dispute as to the power to temporarily fill the vacancy.

Theatrical.

Mrs. F. W. Lander appeared as the Lady of Lyons are evening, with Mr. William Wheatley as Claude Melnotte. The house was exceedingly crowded. Indeed, the audience was even larger than upon Mrs. Lander's ope night. This may, probably, be owing to the fact that Mr. Whentley-who plays too seldom-was announced to act with her; but we prefer to believe that the public are beginning to fully appreciate Mrs. Lander's exquisite act ing. We confess that we were afraid, at one time, that she was too good to be popular; but thus far her e

she was too good to be popular; but thus far her engagement has been extremely successful, and last night was the proof that still greater successes are to come.

Mrs. Lander's impersonation of Fauline was more fervent, forcible and dramatic than that of any other character in which she has yet appeared. While not so delicately shaded as her Leonie, nor so beautifully finished as her Adrienne, it was, perhaps, even more effective than those excellent parts. In the more impassioned scenes she rose with the situation and declaimed Buiwer's lines with unexpected force and spirit. Since we do not so much admire Mrs. Lander in this play, we are all the more emphatic in stating that she carried the audience with her most completely and surprised the rather critical assemblage into enthusiastic applause. Mr. Wheatley gave us a careful and earn at Claude Melnotte, faithful in every detail to the traditions of the stage. No actor of the old school could have played the character better. Charles Kean, in his younger days, could not have surpassed Mr. Wheatley. He looked and dressed the youthful here quite as well as he acted the part. Miss Mary Wells was the Madame Deschapelles, and Mrs. Farren the Widow Melnotte. Messers. Nunan, Ragan, Burnett and Widow Melnotte. Wells was the Madame Deschapelles, and Mrs. Farren the Widow Melnotte. Mesers. Nunn, Hagan, Burnett and Beeks were also in the cast. To night Mrs. Lander will appear as the Countess, in Love. The Belle's Stratagem is in preparation. We hope that Camille will be shortly appounced.

WINTER GARDEN. Last evening the voteran General Scott, ac-companied by his family and a large party of friends, visited the Winter Garden to witness Mr. Booth's performance of Hamiet. After the first act the national anthem was played, and the general, who we were re-loiced to see looking in excellent health and spirits, was compelled to come forward from the privacy of his locg and as knowledge the enthusiastic greetings of the house

Fire on Staten Island. COMPRINSVILLE, S. L., Feb. 10, 1865

The handsome stables and barns attached to the residence of Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, on the Clive road, were dence of Capt. Jacob values on the last night. The Stat is completely destroyed by fire last night. The Stat is Island Fire Department were on the ground and saved considerable property. The loss is estimated at from ter

Lieutenant Colonel James F. Hall, First New York Vol-unteers (Engineers), has been commissioned by his Ex-collency Governor Fenton as Colonel of that regiment.